

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

ENGLISH OPINION ON AMERICAN
FRIENDLINESS TO ENGLAND.

LOMBARD STREET EXPECTS PEACE-CONTI-

CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, March 19.—Englishmen are not insensible to the marked change in American feeling toward their own country. They are highly gratified by the evidences of American friendliness and sympathy toward them, a new sense

ship and cordiality." It gives them a chance to hear that "God Save the Queen" by audiences in American theatres and that influential Americans advocate an alliance with England. Leader writers are cautious. Almost non-committal, because such a coalition is clearly premature. The times are not critical to achieve the goal of the expedition of an Anglo-American alliance. The truth is recognized that the chief function of the present era of good-feeling is to create an atmosphere for a community of interests in the near future. The fact that a formal defensive alliance does not for a moment enter into the immediate problems of diplomacy does not put any restraint upon the satisfaction which is felt here that American opinion is settling

strongly in the direction of cordial co-operation and intimate association with England for the promotion of the highest interests of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Since generalizations are unsatisfactory, I repeat a few expressions of prominent Englishmen, which illustrate the spirit and tone of the discussion everywhere. Sir Charles Dilke writes to me:

"I am not at all given to the utterance of what are called sentiments, but I am a strong sympathizer with the feeling which is general in the United States with regard to the condition of Cuba, and the proceedings by which it is to be in a new state. I also

has been brought to its present state. I gradually recognize the recent general admission in the United States of the Identity of Interest between the United Kingdom and the States in regard to trade facilities in China and many other portions of the world. It must be a hope in all our minds that this community of opinion on various important subjects will bring about closer and closer relations between our countries."

James Bryce writes: "Personally I have always believed that beneath the sometimes troubled surface there was a deep and strong cur-

rent of sympathy for each other, as well as a sense of essential unity in the two great and free English peoples on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. Some fifteen years ago I ventured to say to a large and representative American

audience that I felt sure that if some day England were to be hard pressed by a combination of European Powers, America would not stand indifferently by and see the old country in peril. So, likewise, England would not look on unconcerned nor remain neutral were ever America to be in any like risk. For the stories which seem to be put in circulation of British designs regarding Hawaii and of British sympathy with Spain on the Cuban question there is not a shadow of foundation. We seek nothing in either quarter. We wish nothing in either matter but that you should take the course which will make for your own peace and well-being. We are divided among ourselves on many ques-

tions, but are all united on one, in the desire to maintain the most friendly relations with your Republic and in the belief that your interests in the world at large are substantially the same as our own, so that co-operation between the two countries will be as practically beneficial to both as it will be in accord with

Dr. Conan Doyle writes: "It is very pleasant to read of the present good feeling between the United States and Great Britain to those—quorum pars parva fui—who have long believed that

the United States of the future will include **every** man who speaks English. This is the first faint streak of dawn."

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins writes: "My recent experiences in the United States have immensely increased both my eagerness and my hope for the increase of feelings of cordiality

and friendship between your country and mine. I have no title to speak except for myself, and that I venture to do only on your invitation. But I greet every step by which England and

America draw nearer to one another with real and sincere joy. Whenever either of us holds out a hand I hope the other will clasp it."

The American Ambassador will return to-

tomorrow, after a two months' vacation. The work of the Embassy has not suffered from his absence, since Mr. Henry White is fully qualified by twelve years' experience for every diplo-

matic emergency. He has been highly successful in conducting the delicate negotiations with the Brazilian Minister for the purchase of the two cruisers. Lieutenant Colwell, after five hours' command of the Amazonas, is renewing his business as a diplomatic shipbroker. The Chilean ship O'Higgins is nearly ready for sea, and no effort will be spared by either American or Spanish agents to secure her. Commander Brownson is hard at work, but jealously guards the secrets of his mission. Large contracts for the purchase of guns and war material, as well as warships, will be made. The entire Embassy staff, which has been reinforced by Colonel Bates, is working harmoniously and effec-

The steadiness of the stock market while these unwonted American armaments are in progress is remarkable. It is impracticable to convince Lombard Street that war between the United States and Spain is imminent; neither great

financiers and small speculators are really alarmed. All the Continental bourses are sympathetic on this question. The opinion prevails in all European monetary centres that Paris controls Spanish finance and will hold back the Madrid Government from declaring war. The best-informed English financiers also believe that the combination of Continental Powers for a diplomatic campaign in defence of Spain is probable rather than possible. They do not base their expectations of such coalition on the religious sympathies of Italy, Austria, South German and France, or the Catholic Spaniards, or the German Emperor's tribulations as dynastic and German staff, but the interests of the American and state systems which might be caused by the outbreak of the present hostilities in Spain, revelling

overthrow the monarchy in Spain. A revolution in Madrid would imply a financial crash in Paris, where Spanish securities are largely held. No Continental Government wishes to have so startling a change in the European system as a crisis in the monarchical fortunes of Spain. These views are frankly expressed by the *Vlenn* journals, and notably by the "Novoe Vremya" and other Continental organs of public opinion. Money and monarchy are, in the judgment of veteran financiers, an irresistible combination on the side of peace. Moreover, financiers here and on the Continent are convinced by this time that President McKinley is a statesman who is not influenced by sudden emotion or impulses in State affairs but insists upon rea-

impulse in state affairs, but insist upon reasoning everything out deliberately. Nothing like recklessness is apprehended from Washington. The real point of danger is felt to be Madrid, where there is a political magazine which may